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APPENDIX

IRAQI AND IRANIAN NEGOTIATING POSITIONS IN THE WAR

Issues

Iraq

Basic Negotiating Position Increasingly desperate to get a negotiated settlement. Has privately indicated that all issues are negotiable.

Shatt-at-Arab

The central issue for Iraq. Iraq insists upon Iraqi sovereignty, with shared use. Has proposed a settlement based on possibly the 1938 agreement, providing Iraqi sovereignty but Iranian control of waters around Khorramshahr and Abadan. Rejects 1975 Algiers Accord as basis for negotiation.

Withdrawal of Troops

Will agree to immediate, total withdrawal of troops, if provided a ceasefire and Iranian any commitments to negotiate.

Blame

Has agreed to establishment of independent OIC peace commission to determine culpability.

Reparations

Insists negotiations to determine the aggressor must take place first.

Refugees

Iraq has not addressed the question.

Forum for Negotiations

Would welcome mediation by any party likely to be successful.

Iran

Recent statements by government officials more hardline. After military success at Dezful-Shush, Iran reiterated its basic three demands—withdrawal, identification of Iraq as aggressor, and payment of reparations—and claims to be unwilling to haggle.

Views Shatt as marginal issue, but cannot cede sovereignty. Has cited 1975 Algiers Accord—giving Iran sovereignty over the eastern half of the waterway—as possible basis for negotiation. Algeria reportedly shares this view.

Agrees to establishment of independent OIC commission but insists Iraq be condemned for starting the war.

Demands immediate payment of \$100 billion in reparations by Iraq. Payment must be agreed to before ceasefire. Amount is reportedly negotiable based on the peace commissions determination of just payment for actual damages.

Iran reportedly insists upon return to Iraq of those thousands of Iraqis expelled since the Iranian revolution.

Amenable to Islamic or Algerian mediation, but currently uninterested in negotiations.